

TURNING TOWARD
COMMERCE COURTPresident Said to Favor
This Plan—Elkins Has
Drawn Bill.CASSATT CALLS
AT WHITE HOUSEWaited Long While and Then
Had Audience of About a
Minute—Quarles-Cooper
Measure Taken Up
by the Senate
Committee.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was at the White House this morning, and saw the President for a short time. It is presumed that he called for the purpose of discussing with the President the proposed increase of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that it may regulate freight rates. Mr. Cassatt had to wait nearly an hour before he could see the executive, and then he was with him but a minute or two. It is possible that he will communicate with Mr. Roosevelt in writing, setting forth his views on the subject of the legislation proposed by the President.

It is said that the conference with Mr. Cassatt is one of a series which the President will have with the practical railroad men of the country, that something will be done in the way of railway legislation, and of obtaining their views as to what is best to do in this connection.

Favors Commerce Court.

It is understood that, as at present advised, the President favors the plan of Secretary of the Navy Morton which provides for a permanent court of five to deal with railway rates, with power to regulate them. The court would be composed of the best men possible, and would be a more dignified and more powerful Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Cassatt, it is said, approves the measure which Senator Elkins will introduce which proposes the creation of interstate commerce circuit courts, as well as a central superior court. To these will be sent all cases involving unjust freight rates.

Mr. Elkins has drawn the bill. It is practically the measure which was introduced in the Senate in 1892, by Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin. The latter was offered "by request," which shows that Senator Sawyer did not then approve of the object.

Session of Committee.

Mr. Cassatt was present to-day at the session of the Senate Committee on Commerce, which had under consideration the Quarles-Cooper bill to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates. Edward R. Bacon, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, had in his pocket a copy of the bill, and was the principal speaker and advocated the enactment of the proposed law. In response to an interrogation from Senator Tillman, Mr. Bacon said he was confident that the bill represents the wishes of the business interests in providing for suspending the fixing of the commission's rates of an act.

"Then," said Mr. Tillman, "you don't agree with the President, who recommends that a rate fixed by the commission shall go into immediate effect."

In reply, the witness said the President had not gone into details in his message, but Mr. Tillman replied that if he understood the railroad law, it was his duty to say that his construction of the message is correct. Replying to questions by Senator Cullum, Mr. Bacon said the shippers would prefer the suspension of rates for sixty days pending an appeal with a time limit on appeals to giving unlimited time in allowing the rates to go into immediate effect. He said in response to Senator Elkins, that it should be ultimately decided that the rate fixed by the commission was too low, the railroads would have no recourse on account of the loss sustained, but he agreed with Senator Tillman that such a condition could be worked on the railroads than that it is too high would be on the shippers.

What Stickley Says.

It must not be assumed hastily that all railroads are opposed to granting the government the power to regulate freight rates. It is believed that such action would be beneficial to the roads in many if not in every instance.

"The courts have their own and operate the railroads or else should supervise and regulate their management," said Mr. A. B. Stickley, the veteran president of the Great Western Railroad at the Arlington last night. "Railroads should be as much the subjects of governmental control as the public highways. Everybody concedes the wisdom of giving over to the government the control of the highways, while we have become so used to having corporations control the railroads we think it would not be wise to put the government in control. Congress has seldom enacted a more beneficial law than that creating the Interstate Commerce Commission. It should have great deal more power, and there should be great deal more money with which to carry on its work."

Regarding the general railway condition, Mr. Stickley declared it is better than ever before. "Rates are more equitable than in former times," he said. "The courts have about given up the granting of rates, though a few instances still give rebates on grain shipments to the East. The vital question, of course, is the rate making power. All that some of us can do is to cut rates, and we might win out in the long run if our money held out."

PHILIPPINE BILL
PASSED BY SENATEFinal Vote Preceded by
Debate and Presenta-
tion of AmendmentsCARMACK'S SHOT
AT THE PRESIDENTSays Mr. Roosevelt Has Aban-
doned Republican Policy and
Can Now be Enrolled Among
Good Anti-Imperial-
ists—The Scope of
the Bill.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—The Senate to-day carried out its unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine civil government bill, and by a vote of 41 to 23 passed the measure. The final vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of them, as well as of the provisions of the bill. There were occasional political references, but, in the main, the debate was confined to the merits of the measure. On some of the amendments suggested by Democratic senators several western Republicans cast their votes in the affirmative, but Mr. McCumber was the only Republican who voted with the Democrats against the final passage of the bill.

The most notable change made during the day was the lowering of the rate of interest on railroad bonds to be guaranteed by the Philippine government from 5 to 4 per cent.

Provisions of Bill.

The bill, as passed, exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rican governments; authorizes municipalities in the Philippines to incur a bonded indebtedness amounting to five per cent. of the assessed valuation of their property at five per cent. interest; authorizes the Philippine government to incur a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000,000 for improvements at four and one-half per cent. interest; authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee the payment of interest on railroad bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum; provides for the administration of the immigration laws by the Philippine authorities; establishes a system for the location and marketing of mineral, coal and saline lands; fixes the metric system for the islands and gives the civil governor title of governor-general.

During the day Mr. Beveridge, from the Committee on Territories, reported the Statehood bill. He gave notice at that time that he would move the consideration of the Philippine bill, but upon discovering that the rules require that committee reports lie over for a day he decided not to enter the motion until after the Christmas holidays, his intention being to make the motion on the first day of January, after the convening of the Senate in January. During the debate on the Philippine bill the provision exempting bonds from taxation met with opposition from Mr. Gorman, who contended the exemption was wrong in principle.

President Good Anti-Imperialist.

Mr. Carmack said he was opposed to the railroad bond provision because it would make it more difficult for the United States to get out of the Philippines. He quoted the President's hope that the Cuban policy might at some time be adopted in the Philippines. This he characterized as the renunciation of the Republican policy and in line with the Democratic platform.

"We welcome the President to the ranks of the anti-imperialists," he said. "He is not an anti-imperialist, eligible to membership in the Boston anti-imperialist league."

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

Constable Kills Detective.

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 16.—A special to the Observer from Florence, S. C., says:
"Dispensary Constable Howell, while intoxicated, shot and instantly killed John Blount, an Atlantic Coast Line detective, there to-night over a personal matter."

MR. BLAIR HOLDS UP
THE MAYOR'S SALARYCity Attorney Is Asked to Pass
Upon Retraactive
Feature.

Alderman A. Beirne Blair, of Henry Ward, is showing a wonderful amount of tenacity in fighting the increase of the salary of the office of Mayor, and he seems determined, if possible, to prevent the increase ultimately, or at least to stave it off as long as possible.

After fighting the ordinance at every stage in the Board of Aldermen, where it was finally adopted, Mr. Blair has taken a new turn, and when his honor went into the auditor's office to get his warrant the other day, Mr. Warren declined to issue it. It developed that Mr. Blair had seen the auditor and the city attorney, and raised the point that the Council has no right to pass an ordinance retroactive in its provisions, and under this one it is proposed that the increase shall begin as of September 1, 1904.

The city attorney has the matter under advisement, and will likely render his opinion as soon as he is practicable.

Convicted of Murder.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Richard Craighead, charged with the murder of Mrs. J. A. McKee, the wife of his half-brother, and her child, was convicted to-day at Homer, La. The penalty is death. Craighead narrowly escaped lynching at the time of the murder.



MONSIGNOR D. J. O'CONNELL.



DR. HANNIS TAYLOR.



DR. S. C. MITCHELL.

NEXT 'VARSITY-
FOOT-BALL GAMERichmond to Have It for
the Next Three
Years.

AFTERWARDS TO ALTERNATE

Matter Was in Shape of Reso-
lution, and Athletic Associa-
tion Is Yet to Act Upon It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., December 16.—The advisory board of the General Athletic Association of the University failed to-day to fix upon a place for playing the next Thanksgiving Day game with North Carolina, but if the suggestion of the board is carried out, according to the resolution adopted, the Thanksgiving game will be pulled off in Richmond the next three years, and thereafter alternate between Norfolk and Richmond. In that event, the city not having the Thanksgiving game will be given the next most important game on the Virginia schedule.

The board, consisting of Mr. Tate Mason, Mr. Murray M. McGuire, of Richmond; Mr. R. E. Lee Marshall, of Baltimore; Dr. W. G. Christian, Edward M. Daniel, J. H. Shelton and Vivian Blaugher, met at the Fayerweather Gymnasium at 3 o'clock to listen to the proposition offered by the Richmond and Norfolk alumni.

The Lafayette Park people of Norfolk were represented by letter, while Richmond's claims were set forth by Messrs. Julian Gunn and J. H. Drake and by Mr. McGuire, alumni member of the advisory board.

After discussing the matter for over three hours, the following resolution, in the nature of a compromise, was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Norfolk and Richmond park people be offered the following suggestion: That in view of the proximity of the game to the Thanksgiving holiday, the game in that city for three years, and alternate between the two cities thereafter, and the city not having the Thanksgiving game will be given the next most important game.

Mr. McGuire, when seen to-night, stated that the Richmond alumni of the University would in all probability be called to meet Monday afternoon next to take action on the resolution adopted by the board. He stated that he felt confident of the success of the movement to raise the game to the university level, and equipment of a first-class athletic field in Richmond.

Before adjournment the board elected Mr. A. Stuart Robertson assistant manager of the foot-ball team for 1905. Mr. Robertson came to the University from Woodberry Forest school.

PEOPLE ARMED AND
CLASH MAY OCCUR

(By Associated Press.)
JACKSON MISS., December 16.—Information from Magee, Miss., is to the effect that serious trouble is feared there over the recent pistol duel between Edward Mangum and Professor Woodward, in which the former was killed, and the latter seriously wounded. Many friends of both persons are armed, and a clash is said to be momentarily expected. Sane and more conservative citizens are doing everything to prevent a serious outbreak. The trouble is said to have started over the whipping of Mangum's son by Professor Woodward, who is principal of the public schools at Magee.

PRINCE NOT ENGAGED TO
MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, December 16.—Many members of the Segondanier colony in this city seem to take seriously the dispatch from Stockholm reporting an arrangement by the Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus to meet Miss Alice Roosevelt at the house of Whitelaw Reid, in London, with the object of taking the first step toward the offer of his heart and hand. When seen to-day, the Prince said:

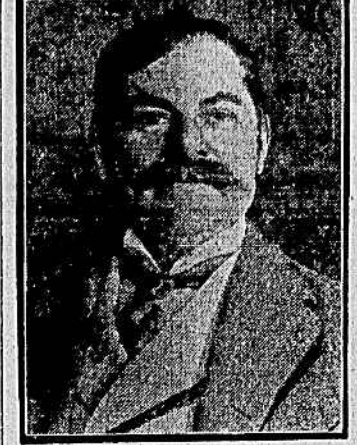
"I am going to London, but from that I am getting engaged is a long way. I should esteem it an honor to meet Miss Roosevelt, but I am more interested in present in autos than in matrimony."

REQUIRES NO BRAINS
TO VOTE, SAYS WOMAN

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—The House Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President and Members of Congress to-day heard Mrs. C. B. Colby, of Portland, Oregon, in favor of the French bill, providing for woman suffrage in the election of members of Congress. In her argument, Mrs. Colby remarked:

"It does not require brains to vote. 'The last election demonstrated that,' rejoined Representative Hardwick (Democrat, Georgia).



DR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

NAME STEERING
COMMITTEE NOWAssociated Charities Would
Bring Organizations Under
One Control.

SEND MEN TO THE MISSIONS

At a meeting of the Associated Charities held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We recommend that all men in need be sent for relief either to the Baptist Neighborhood House or to the Methodist Institute (Nineteenth Street Mission); and earnestly request that the giving of money to such men be discouraged. The tickets of the above-named institutions should be used instead of money."

"Beggars coming to the door, asking for food or clothing should be sent to the office of the Associated Charities, of which Mrs. F. M. Wren is secretary, No. 821 E. Main Street."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert Lancaster Jr., with Mrs. Wren as secretary. There were present Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Wren, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Sadler, Rev. Dr. Cecil, Mr. Stewart Hume, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. J. L. Hill, Rev. Mr. Semmes, Mr. Hill Montague, Rev. Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Huff and Mr. Lecky.

Report on the Work.

The president of the City Mission made an interesting report of the work that is being done by its sixty-six visitors amongst the poor. Rev. Mr. Hepburn spoke of the thirty-three families that he is caring for in Fulton, and the conditions that prevail in his section of the city.

The question of first importance before the meeting was how to formulate some plan by which the various charitable organizations of the city could be brought to act in concert, so that each might be able to work for the common good of the community.

The matter of newspaper articles relating to the suffering of the poor, was also brought before the meeting.

It was said that such stories were told in order to enlist the public sympathy for certain charitable institutions and therefore, tended to work against those organizations that did not seek newspaper notice.

After a thorough discussion of the subject a motion made by Mr. Lecky was adopted without a dissenting voice.

It was resolved that the president of the Associated Charities appoint a steering committee of five, who shall endeavor to bring about harmony amongst the different charitable institutions, and act as a news agency for all.

This committee will be appointed within the coming week, and will act as an executive board for the various charities in and about the city. It will request the newspapers to publish only the news that has been "censored" by members of its body.

The following letter was read:
Richmond, Va., December 16, 1904.
Mr. R. A. Lancaster Jr., Richmond, Va.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed find check for \$10.00 donation to the Citizens' Relief Association of Union County, No. 51 Royal Street, to the Citizens' Relief Association. Regret that we were not able to make it larger. Trusting that the other fraternal organizations of the city may see fit to do likewise. I am, Yours truly,

W. B. GARLICK,
Chairman Committee.

Before adjourning a member of the City Mission spoke warmly in advocating help for the colored City Mission, now organizing.

67 WANT HELP
TO-DAY.

The 67 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

1 Salesman. 25 Domestic.
4 Trades. 37 Miscellaneous.

"This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well."

SHOOK HANDS AND
LEFT HURRIEDLYRedoubtable Greene Receives
Lawson Cordially and Then
Returns Home.

PERFECT UNDERSTANDING

Warring Operators Talk Seven
Hours, While Detectives Wait
Vainly for Bloody Duel.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., December 16.—Colonel William C. Greene, of New York, who last week accused Thomas W. Lawson, of this city, of being responsible for the recent break in copper shares, came to Boston to-day and was met at the Hotel Touraine by Mr. Lawson. The nature of the statements issued by both Colonel Greene and Mr. Lawson, but particularly by Colonel Greene, who considered that Mr. Lawson was to blame for the run upon the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, together with the market developments of the past few days, all had combined to suggest the possibility of a clash between the two operators. So far as became known, however, nothing of the kind took place.

A member of a prominent Boston brokerage firm, who attended the conference, issued a statement, which he said, had been assented to by both Colonel Greene and Mr. Lawson. The substantial part of the statement was that Colonel Greene had maintained at the conference that the recent breaks in the stock market were due to the public utterances of Mr. Lawson; that the Colonel felt keenly the decline in certain stocks, in which he was interested, and that Mr. Lawson had maintained, in answer to Colonel Greene that he had done nothing to bring about any fall in the stocks in which Colonel Greene was interested. The statement concluded with the words:

"Each gentleman has a perfect understanding of the other's position. There is nothing further to state of public interest."

Colonel Greene and Mr. Lawson each refused to discuss in any way the conference, saying that the general statement contained all they had to express.

Greene Very Cordial.

Colonel Greene had publicly advertised that he would call upon Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lawson anticipated this by appearing at the Hotel Touraine at an early hour. Mr. Lawson seemed constrained when they met, but Colonel Greene smiled warmly, uttered a cordial salutation, and extended his hand, which Mr. Lawson seized, invited the Boston operator to his room. Colonel Greene's manner seemed very happy, but Mr. Lawson was apparently much reserved. The men were in conference in Colonel Greene's room for almost seven hours, all outsiders and all messages of every kind being excluded.

Meantime the police had arrived, and virtually taken possession of the hotel, three officers in citizens' clothes patrolling the corridor upon which Colonel Greene's rooms were located, while Chief Inspector Watts and other detectives remained on guard in the lobby. At the end of the conference Mr. Lawson and Colonel Greene both made a hurried exit from the hotel, the latter returning at once to New York.

APPLICATION FOR THE
INDICTMENT OF LAWSON

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 16.—An application for the indictment of Thomas W. Lawson, and for the showing of the books of the Amalgamated Copper Company was made at the district attorney's office to-day by Henry Wellington Wack, who lives most of the time in London. Mr. Wack asks that a demand be made on the Amalgamated Company, for its books, to ascertain just what its stock is worth and if Lawson's declaration proves false he wants him indicted under the Code, which provides that any person who knowingly circulates a false rumor, statement or intelligence against a stock, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

SAYS AMERICA WILL LOOK
TO ENGLAND FOR COTTON

(By Associated Press.)

MANCHESTER, December 16.—Sir Alfred Jones, presiding at the first annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association to-day, predicted that the movement would develop not only making Lancashire independent of America, but to some extent in making America dependent upon the cotton growing fields of the British empire. Mr. Marcar announced that the Spinners' Federation, at a meeting to-day, had decided to energetically support the British association.

THE TROUBLE IS
NOW ALL SETTLEDMr. Copeland Addresses
Senior Class in Favor
of DisciplineTHEY ADOPT A
LETTER OF APOLOGYThe Letter Is Satisfactory to
the Faculty and Preparations
Being Made to Act on
the Applications of
the Returning
Juniors.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BLACKSBURG, VA., December 16.—The situation at the V. P. I. is much improved. It is believed that the trouble so far as the juniors are concerned is at an end. The terms upon which they may return were outlined in The Times-Dispatch to-day. The word was quickly passed around by the class committee, that as the class action was taken under a misunderstanding, the members were absolved from their pledge to stand together and each was at liberty to make application for reinstatement.

Several applications were received to-day, and each case will be acted upon according to its merit.

But up to this morning the seniors had not made their peace with the faculty. They had sent out a circular letter, proving the action of the juniors and declaring they would stand by them as a body. They were kindly admonished by the faculty that their circular was an act of insubordination, and must be withdrawn or materially modified.

Took It as Threat.

The boys took this as a threat, and some of them were disposed to withdraw rather than take the back track under threat.

The class had a meeting this morning, and invited W. S. Copeland, of The Times-Dispatch, to meet them and give an outsider's view of the case. Mr. Copeland made a plea for college discipline, a matter of course, and a man, earnestly supporting the peace movement, and international republic scholars, prelates and diplomats. For two hours and thirty minutes on a wintry evening an audience which, numerically and in point of personnel, was remarkable, listened and enthusiastically applauded the pleas of these speakers for peace, for the reign of law among nations as among individuals, and specifically for the ratification by the United States Senate of the arbitration treaties with other nations now pending before the body. The purpose of last night's gathering was to institute a great movement to arouse the enlightened public sentiment of the country and to turn its wonderful influence upon the treaty-making power of this government.

Distinguished Speakers.

The speakers last night were Monsignor D. J. O'Connell, president of the Catholic University; Hon. Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, a profound student of international law and a diplomatist of wide reputation; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, a student of history, a master of the English language, and a man, earnestly supporting the peace movement, and finally, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, novelist, historian and publicist. The various speakers viewed the subject from as many standpoints. The address of Mr. Taylor was of the nature of a plea for the movement for the establishment of international law, from its very inception through every successive step down to the twentieth century stage, when a worldwide movement for the abolition of unnecessary wars is about to be inaugurated, with potent sentiment to propel it to its destined consummation.

The following gentlemen were invited to sit on the stage as vice-presidents: Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Hon. Hannis Taylor, Dr. W. S. Copeland, Hon. J. H. Ingraham, Judge James Keith and Supreme Justices R. H. Cardwell, George M. Harrison, Stanford White and John A. Gordon. Judges of the City Courts Samuel B. Witt, John H. Ingram, Daniel Grinnan, R. Carter Scott, Federal Judge Edmund Waddell, Dr. Rev. T. M. Dwyer, president Board of Aldermen; R. Lee Peters, president Common Council; John P. Branch, John H. Purcell, W. M. Habbington, John W. T. Sullivan, Dr. J. T. Cary, Colonel William H. Palmer, John L. Williams, T. M. Carrington, John M. Taylor, Alexander Cameron, Dr. W. R. Robertson, Charles H. Key, E. Evans, the Rev. Russell Cecil, the Rev. Jere Witherspoon, the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, the Rev. C. S. Gardner, the Rev. W. H. C. Noland, Thomas Adams, Simpson, the Rev. J. H. Haley, the Rev. Henry Pearce Atkins, the Rev. A. Van de Vyver, the Rev. John J. Bowler, the Rev. H. C. Noland, the Rev. Joseph Lessor, the Rev. Paul L. Menzel, the Rev. C. A. Marks, the Rev. John T. Robinson, Labor Commissioner James M. Knake, H. C. Noland, John M. Russell, John Krause, A. W. Hargrove, William Ellis Jones, J. W. Anderson, Attorney-General W. A. Anderson, James N. Boyd, George B. Boyd, W. C. Noland, Dr. J. H. Bolling, Dr. P. W. Boatwright, Henry L. Casell, Judge George L. Christian, Thomas N. Carter, Andrew H. Christian, Dr. S. Dineley Crenshaw, J. Taylor Elliott, Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Epps Hinton, Jr., Dr. George Ben Johnson, Egbert G. Leigh, John W. T. Sullivan, Judge Dr. S. Merrell, Robert Stiles, George W. Stevens, A. B. Williams, F. W. Scott, Joseph H. C. Noland, the Rev. J. H. Simpson, Police Justice John J. Crutchfield, F. W. Cunningham, Colonel Morton Myre, A. W. Hargrove, John G. Drew, W. R. Robertson, Charles H. Key, E. Evans, Dr. J. H. Bolling, Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Epps Hinton, Jr., Dr. George Ben Johnson, Egbert G. Leigh, John W. T. Sullivan, Judge Dr. S. 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